New English

Work In Progress

Made by Saad Ahmad

Introduction

English is a little hard to non-native speakers. There are letters that make sounds that already exist. The letter combination *ph* makes the *f* sound, *read* has two pronunciations(and one of those pronunciations can have another spelling with another meaning), and if you took the letter combinations of different letters, you can spell fish like ghoti, and potato like this:

If GH stands for P as in hiccough,
if OUGH stands for O as in dough,
if PHTH stands for T as in phthisis,
if EIGH stands for A as in eight,
if TTE stands for T as in gazette,
if EAU stands for O as in plateau,
then the right way to spell POTATO is:
GHOUGHPHTHEIGHTTEEAU

There are also several grammar problems and inconsistencies. Here is one example:

I want to eat.
I need to eat.
I have to eat.
I *can to* eat?
It's clear there's a problem.

So what is New English trying to do? It's trying to fix that problem. No more sounds that can be spelled in more than one way, no letters or letter combinations that make more than one sound. It's just spoken the way it's spelled, and spelled the way it's spoken.

The Alphabet

What is the difference between the original English alphabet and the New English Alphabet?

New English Alphabet

Let's go over the new alphabet, because it's a little different from the original alphabet:

Aa, Bb, Cc, Ĉĉ, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Hh, Ii, Jj, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Rr, Ss, Ŝŝ, Tt, Ṫṫ, Uu, Vv, Ww, Yy, Zz

New & Removed Letters

Notice that we removed K, Q, and X, and added Ĉ, Ŝ, and Ṫ. These represent the *ch*, *sh*, and *th* sounds respectively.

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For the first 2 new letters, think about other letter combinations, like *sp* and *pr*. In these you have separate sounds. When you say *spin*, the *sp* part has two sounds: *s* and *p*. But in *ch* and *sh*, these don't have two separate sounds, they have one completely different sound. The *ch* part of the word *chop* doesn't have the sounds *c* and *h*. It has a completely different sound.

The third new letter has been added to represent the *th* sound as in *thin* or *thorn*, or what I call soft *t*. Once again, this isn't a combination of *t* and *h*, it is a different sound(but similar to *t*). The removed letters are removed as they can be represented by combinations of other letters. C makes the same sound as K. Q can be written as *cyu*, if the sound is *cw* as in *quit*, it is written as *cw*. X can be written as *ecs*, like *ecstreme*, and if it makes the *z* sound as in *xylophone*, Z is used instead.

Sounds Made by Letters

All the vowels on their own make short sounds, like short a. C always makes hard c. G always makes hard g. Y is never a vowel; it makes the *y* sound as in *yellow*. W is never silent; it makes the *w* sound as in *wall*.

Vowels and Accents

All vowels by themselves make their short vowel versions.
bad = bad
fed = fed
lid = lid
pod = pod
mud = mud
To make a long vowel sound, place a two dots accent mark facing left above it.
pay = pä
see = së
hide = hïd
bone = bön
tune = tün
The long u with a *y* sound before it is written as *yü*.
use = yüs or yüz
Here are some more rules I couldn't name(but are still important)
put = pút
foot = fút

poor = pór
core = cór

cow = caö
cloud = claöd

goal = göúl

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toll = töúl

stir = stír
fur = fír

car = cár
ring = räëng

star = stár

foul = faöul
This is a combination of the *ow* sound and the short *u* sound.

chair = ĉeír
This is a combination of the short *e* sound and the *i* sound in *stir*.

Letter Blends

Letter blends(or consonant blends) are the blending of 2 or more consonant sounds, such as *thr* and *cl*. The letter blends *ch* and *sh* are replaced with the letters ĉ and ŝ. Many letter blends, like *cl* and *sp* are unchanged. One rule of thumb is that the spelling of a letter blend is the letters for each sound in the blend, in order.

tr = ĉr
shr = ŝr
thr = ṫr

Grammar Rules

Tenses

The examples are being done with the word *eat*, which is written as *ët*.
Present Tense: Each of the verbs has a vowel after it depending on the form.
For the first person singular, it is written with a long *i* after the verb such as “(Ï) ëtï”.
For the second person singular, a long *u* sound is placed: “(Yü) ëtü”.
For the third person singular, or for objects performing actions, a long *e* is placed: “(Hë) eatë”.
For the plural versions of each of these, an s is placed before the vowel: “(Wë) eatsï”, “(Yál) eatsü”, “(Ṫä) eatsë”.
Past Tense: Same as Present Tense but with a long *a* sound placed after everything else.
“Yestírdä, (Ï) eatïä, (yü) eatüä, and (hë) eatëä.”
Future Tense: Same as Present Tense but with a long *o* sound placed after everything else.
“Tumorö, (ï) eatïö, (yü) eatüö, and (hë) eatëö.”

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To form/No conjugation: When a verb has no conjugation, it is in its *to form* per se: an example is *to eat*. When a verb has no conjugations, an *ir* is placed after the root verb: “Ï wánt ëtir”. This is borrowed from Spanish, as Spanish uses *ir*, *ar,* or *er* in its unconjugated verbs.

When you have an unconjugated verb, the *to* will always exist, even if it is just replaced with an *ir*. This means that the sentence “Ï can ëtir” would be correct, although its *literal translation*(where you translate all the words directly) into regular English would be “I can to eat”.

There is also another form, and this is for use in *ing* added after verbs. This is called a participle. “I eat and he yells at me” is different from “I am eating and he yells at me”. For “I am eating” the form is *subject*, *verb*, *participle*. The form for this is the subject, the correct verb conjugation, and the verb with *äëng* after this. Example: “I bëï ëtäëng.”

When a verb is conjugated, it is not required to put who or what performed the action, as the conjugation already specifies this.

	Singular Present	Singular Past	Singular Future	Plural Present	Plural Past	Plural Future
First Person	-ï	-ïä	-ïö	-sï	-sïä	-sïö
Second Person	-ü	-üä	-üö	-sü	-süä	-süö
Third Person	-ë	-ëä	-ëö	-së	-sëä	-sëö

Subjects and Objects

In a sentence, there are at least 2 parts: a subject, and a predicate. A predicate is a verb that can also be combined with other things, but simply having a verb will do. However, a subject is not just any noun. Think of the fragment “eats bread.” “Eats bread” is not a sentence. However, “He eats” is a sentence. The difference is that in the second case, the noun is performing the action(verbing, per se) but in the first case, the action is performed upon the noun(being verbed, per se). A verbing noun is called a subject and a verbed noun is called an object. In New English, it is written as *subject, verb, preposition, object*. Without the alphabet, conjugations, and tense differences I described above, it would look like “I eat **to** food.”, or “I sit **on** the chair.” With them, it would look like “Ï ëtï **tü** füd.”, and “Ï sitï **on** ṫu ĉeír.” The bolded words are prepositions.

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Every sentence still needs a subject and predicate, but if there is also an object with them, a preposition must be added. Many times, this preposition is just *tü*.